

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Snow. High: 22-18 (10-11). Tomorrow: 23-19 (11-12). Low: 15-11 (4-7). LONDON: Rain. High: 23-19 (11-12). Tomorrow: 24-20 (12-13). Low: 16-12 (8-10). NEW YORK: Clear. High: 25-23 (13-11). Tomorrow: 26-24 (14-12). Low: 18-14 (10-8). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 4

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,364

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1971

Established 1887

Nixon Bars New Taxes For 1971

Says His Budget To Spur Economy

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—President Nixon said last night he will not ask Congress for a "value-added" tax or any other new taxes this year, but will submit an "expansionary" red-ink budget to spur the national economy.

In a televised conversation with four network correspondents, the President said he had rejected wage-price guidelines or a wage-price board to check inflation.

Instead, he said, he will rely on other tools to cure America's economic ills—deficit financing, an expansionary money policy from the Federal Reserve Board, and a restoration of public confidence in the American economy.

He expressed complete confidence that these remedies will work: "1971 will be a good year," he declared, "and 1972 will be a very good year."

Goal of 4% Jobs

He declined to predict the extent of U.S. unemployment in the election year of 1972, saying such a prediction would be "completely irresponsible." He did say that 4 percent unemployment will be his goal.

As for his legislation program for the year ahead, Mr. Nixon set forth some major priority items—enactment of welfare reform, a new health program, and a plan to share federal revenues with the states "far beyond" anything he yet has advocated.

Some of his economic advisers had suggested a "value-added tax" on manufactured goods—similar in effect to a national sales tax—as a method of paying for large grants to the states under a "revenue-sharing" plan. Such a tax would have been one way around the objection on Capitol Hill that revenue-sharing with a red-ink budget is really "deficit-sharing."

Not 'Realistic' in 71

Mr. Nixon said he had considered the tax proposals and rejected them as not "realistic" for this year.

Without the new taxes or massive slashes in government spending, the federal government will have far more expenditures than receipts, and thus a large budget deficit for the second year in a row.

Mr. Nixon asserted this could not be inflationary, since spending will be held below that which would be financed by current tax rates applied to a full-employment economy.

The talk with the TV correspondents was staged in the informal setting of the White House library. Mr. Nixon set a moderate, "mediatory and businesslike" tone.

He was, as he said, "wearing my hat as President," and the tenor of his remarks suggested an attempt to put the bitter politics of the recent campaign behind him.

In response to a question, he declined to "second guess" the 1970 elections—except to say that the election-eve rebroadcast of his Phoenix speech had been a mistake in content and technique. In meetings prior to last night's program, White House aides had informed the four commentators that Mr. Nixon was determined not to say anything on the air which would give the Democratic party a good chance to ask for and obtain "equal time."



FACING THE PRESS—President Nixon with television correspondent Nancy Dickerson following his televised press conference in Washington on Monday night.

Nixon Warns Soviet Base in Cuba Would Violate New Understanding

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—President Nixon said last night that he would regard the servicing of Soviet nuclear submarines "either in Cuba or from Cuba" as a violation of a new understanding obtained from Moscow last October.

[Discussing the Middle East, Mr. Nixon said the next few months of negotiations will be a "critical time," that quiet diplomacy was vital now and that "there's a chance for success."]

Speaking out for the first time on a subject that he had hitherto treated as too delicate and confidential, the President said he believed the Russians did not want a second crisis over Cuba. For that reason, he added, "I don't believe that one is going to occur, particularly since the understanding

has been so clearly laid out and has been so clearly relied on by us."

Mr. Nixon did not explain the circumstances or details of the agreement. He said it was obtained Oct. 11, which was two days before the Soviet Union issued a public statement on Cuba, offering not so much a new agreement as reassurance that it was doing nothing to "contradict" a 1962 agreement that concluded the first Cuban crisis over missiles.

The President stated clearly last night, however, that this understanding had been "expanded" from a provision barring offensive missiles to include a Soviet pledge not to put a military naval base in Cuba. Mr. Nixon's further statement that submarines could not therefore be serviced in or from Cuba appeared to be his own definition of what was meant by a naval base.

Mr. Nixon made his remarks in a one-hour conversation on television with four network correspondents. John Chancellor of NBC, Eric Sevareid of CBS, Howard K. Smith of ABC and Nancy Dickerson of the Public Broadcasting Corp. In a 20-minute discussion of foreign affairs, Mr. Nixon made these other major points:

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself against the superior manpower of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations in the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

Mideast Peace Talks Resume On Note of Arab Pessimism

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 5 (WP).—Forty-three months after the 1967 Middle East war, peace talks resumed here today in separate meetings of Israeli, Egyptian and Jordanian ambassadors with UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

Even on the first day, however, there were troubles. Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa reportedly concentrated on procedural matters related to the invitation for Mr. Jarring to visit Jerusalem to acquaint himself with top Israeli views on how he should conduct the talks before substance is discussed.

From the other side, Soviet press officers expressed pessimism in one of their periodic descents upon correspondents. They stressed that U.S. support for the Jarring mission is not enough to insure Egyptian continuation of the cease-fire after Feb. 5, and that much will depend upon the American attitude in the Big Four meeting tomorrow. The United States has played down the four-power role at this time.

In addition, Egypt charged that Israel is not approaching the talks seriously.

Although a UN spokesman

Thant Recounts UN Efforts; Opposing Positions Outlined

announced that in Mr. Jarring's view the peace talks had begun with Mr. Tekoa's visit, the Israeli diplomat would neither confirm nor deny this to reporters. Israel agreed, in a message delivered to Mr. Jarring on Dec. 30, to resume participation in the discussions but wanted Mr. Jarring to come to Jerusalem beforehand.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat and Jordanian Ambassador Muhammad el-Farra each met with Mr. Jarring late this afternoon. Afterward, Mr. el-Zayyat said: "I don't think there is a serious [Israeli] intention to begin talking."

Thant Gives Report

Mr. Tekoa's 40-minute session with Mr. Jarring was the first such meeting formally scheduled since Israel withdrew from the talks last September because of Egyptian missile violations of the standstill and cease-fire. Mr. Jarring and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba

Eban met here privately in October, however.

Dream and Nightmare

In the course of a generally cheery television conversation on Monday evening, President Nixon was asked about a statement he made in 1968, to the effect that the next President would have to give the nation "the lift of a driving dream." He replied that to get the lift of such a dream, it would be necessary to get rid of some of the inherited nightmares. "You can't be having a driving dream," he said, "when you're in the midst of the nightmare."

Mr. Nixon seemed confident that two of the nightmares—the Vietnam war and inflation—were coming under control, and that turbulence in the cities had diminished. He expressed the hope that youth would rally to the challenge of restoring the environment and coping with the problems of the cities and of poverty.

Many Americans will be less confident than Mr. Nixon of the vanishing of the nightmares of war and inflation; many, too, may be skeptical of his ability to articulate the dream in convincing terms. It is true that he has reduced American casualties and troop commitments in Vietnam spectacularly, but the entanglement there remains. It is true that many indices indicate a slackening of the inflationary tide, but pressures on wages, and thereby on costs, remain great. Will the combination of an "activist" budget and a continuation of present mon-

etary policies produce what Mr. Nixon expects: an expanding, yet un-inflationary, economy?

But apart from such stuff as the older dreams—and nightmares—were made of, the President was definitely encouraging when he announced that the two subjects which would engage his primary energies this year are revenue sharing and welfare reform. Virtually every governor, every mayor, has been making it clear that unless they can tap federal tax resources to a greater degree, bankruptcy looms for many local governmental treasuries. And welfare constitutes one of the most serious drains upon these agencies.

In fact, unless the President drives and Congress acts in these vital spheres, the strain upon local resources could well be the nightmare of 1971. And, thanks to the inconclusive results of the 91st Congress, the urgency of these problems creates an atmosphere that could result in emergency procedures that might be ineffective, or even dangerous, for the long run.

This is the threat. The hope lies in Mr. Nixon's appreciation of it. If he can communicate to Congress (whether through his new secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, or otherwise) the sense of genuine need, it is still possible that the dream may emerge from the nightmares, and dissipate them.

Two Societies on Trial

An intriguing political sequence is revealed by the 14 Soviet scientists' expression of concern for Angela Davis, and by the American government's invitation in response to come and observe her trial. The 14 include not only distinguished academicians but also leaders of the Soviet human rights movement. Limited by their own government in what human rights work they can do at home, they found in America a case in which they could publicly advocate the very values—individual dissent, freedom from official persecution, open trial—for which even private advocacy is difficult and risky in their own country. That Angela Davis was already the vehicle of a vigorous anti-American campaign in the Soviet press enabled them easily to adopt her cause for their own. (It goes without saying that the Soviet campaign centers on her role as a "progressive" and not her status as a suspect in a murder and kidnapping trial.) Indicative of the support the 14 must enjoy in some official Kremlin quarters, they were allowed to send a cable to President Nixon in Miss Davis's behalf and the text was disseminated by the official Soviet news agency.

The United States government responded with admirable dispatch and sophistication. It acknowledged the genuine concern of the 14 and invited them to the trial to see for themselves whether justice is done. The offer is in nice keeping with the American

tradition of an open society which affords its citizens due process in a court of law. It also is in keeping with the American tradition of judging a government by the way it handles its individual critics. This is the way many Americans judge Russia—often, it might be added, to the Kremlin's considerable irritation.

Soviet officials must now decide whether to give exit visas to some or all of 14 of the most accomplished and internationally respected citizens of the Soviet Union, so that they can attend the Davis trial. The issue is sure to divide the Kremlin. The granting of exit visas would imply a reciprocal Soviet willingness to let Americans attend "political" trials in Russia—something that Soviet officials have opposed out of fear that outside observers might discover that the trials are mere formalities. Observers' reports on the Davis trial could not fail to draw unflattering attention to the methods of Soviet trials and to the whole question of treatment of Soviet dissenters. There is some slight chance that the scientists might attend the trial and then dissemble in their public reports, as many Soviet visitors to the United States are forced to do in order to "pay" for their trip and buy the next. Yet the integrity of the Soviet scientists involved argues against this possibility. We hope their government allows them to attend.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Clumsy But Workable

All in all, it must be said that the 91st Congress has been one of the more productive of the last 20 years. The U.S. system is clumsy, particularly when there is a party split between the executive and the legislature, and efficiency is certainly not its strong point. But the net result of the laborious wrangling, which sometimes assumes grotesque forms, is usually not at all bad.

Over the long haul the system of checks and balances has proved its worth. Even people who, 20 years ago, were saying that the system must be completely revised because it is too complicated and permits no rapid decisions, have now reached the conclusion that it is quite capable of functioning in a crisis, while in "normal" times it hinders rash and unconsidered moves.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Heath's Travels

Englishmen living in South Africa do well out of apartheid. Indians do badly. The African Commonwealth countries have close concern as well. And leaving aside the rights of countries and nations to be heard, there is the American argument that the rearming of South Africa would not safeguard the Cape route or deter Communism in Africa, but would encourage the other countries to invite the Communists in. The military reinforcement of white supremacists is immoral, but it is a bad bargain anyway. Mr. Heath must have the patience to listen in Singa-

pore. A resolve not to be pushed around can be admirable. But to refuse to listen to reason is dangerous.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Neither South Africa nor the related problem of the Indian Ocean are matters for jubilation agreement with India or Pakistan. Mr. Heath will now hope to clear the ground for the Commonwealth meeting by making the case for British interests as a priority. Both countries are in a state of political flux, Pakistan with its first general election just behind it and India calling a general election in March. This will mean shifting policies and personalities in both countries. On his quick stopovers Mr. Heath will have to reach his own, unsentimental judgment.

—From the *Times* (London).

Mr. Heath is likely to find the leaders of both India and Pakistan so wrapped up in their own respective electoral and home-political problems that they will have but half an ear for wider Commonwealth matters. This may be no bad thing in reality. Mrs. Gandhi is already reported to be unlikely to attend the Singapore prime ministers' meeting. She may care to dress this up as an anti-arms-for-South Africa gesture, but it will be much more because of her own problems over the coming India general election.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 6, 1896

LONDON—The Times, in its chief leader, deals with what it calls the "sudden explosion of unprovoked hostility against this country in the United States and Germany." It says: "The paramount necessity of the moment is to bring home to the German mind the fact that England will concede nothing to menaces and will not lie down under insult. Britain must defend her Empire. It will make large demands on our resources, but what we have to guard is worth fighting for."

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1921

BRIDGEPORT—There was a near-riot in the Nott trial here today when Mr. Elwood R. Wade, who, with Mrs. Ethel E. Nott, is being tried for the murder of the latter's husband, hugged and kissed Mrs. Nott as he was led into court. The sheriff struck Wade on the jaw and knocked him down. Mrs. Nott had hysterics and had to be led from the court, while Wade's wife screamed and fainted but refused the help of a physician.



Condemned to the Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The one cliché worth repeating as another decade starts is that you can't escape the future, disagreeable as that future may appear to those who inhabit the present.

It was impossible for horse lovers to repeal the gas combustion engine and it is similarly impossible to repeal nuclear science with all its ghostly implications. It is impossible to repeal the missile age and the desire to cease spatial exploration shares a place in logic with the dream that the earth is flat.

There is, it would seem, no ultimate limit to knowledge, which now explodes in a boundless revolution that cannot be curbed by hankering for the past. Each generation finds it increasingly difficult to live with the consequences of its own discoveries.

One cannot eliminate atomic weapons entirely so long as this world is inhabited by human beings. It was impossible to eliminate gunpowder or dynamite, whose inventor, Nobel, thought he had made so terrible an explosive that war had become absurd. It had—but it continued to be practiced.

A Lesser Evil

The least bad substitute is to maintain the kind of armed balance existing today, a balance of terror, hoping thereby to discourage any nation from using atomic arms because it fears retribution. Thus the powers refrained from using poison gas during World War Two—although poison gas existed.

Only against this background can one regard the U.S. commitment to NATO strong and also to continue building adequate weapons systems including antiballistic missiles until there are checkable, enforceable guarantees that other powers will shrink their forces in rhythm with us.

The desire to build a sufficient A.M. defense to insure mutual protection and maximal deterrence is only a reasonable program for a nation bounding into an unknown future from a known and disagreeable past. The idea of negotiating from strength is certainly less foolish than negotiating from weakness.

Likewise, the argument that money saved by unilateral pay-cutting on moon rockets, A.B.M.s or personnel transports is money that will be spent on urban development and social reform remains unconvincing. There is no guarantee that it will indeed be spent.

ABM, The SST

Money is indeed lost by shunning mankind's permanent search for progress. The Senate decided at the last minute to postpone the issue, but should the United States, for example, opt out of the international race for super-sonic air transports in order to keep the national government pure, the decision would be an absurdity. One doesn't ignore scientific developments; one tries to control them.

Just like the ABM, the SST is already a fact of international life even if many people view it as a needless intrusion on serenity. It is here, whether made in the U.S.A. or not. Test models of the Anglo-French Concorde have flown and the Soviet Tupolev is even further advanced. Whether one can SST is constructed or finally scrapped, the world is going to be buzzed.

Britain and France reckon they must proceed with their Concorde because otherwise Russia's Tupolev will grab the market. They are ready to establish a color-matched Concorde from transatlantic service. They believe

they can launch it on other international routes anyway, eventually moving to North America later when U.S. common sense triumphs over inhibitions. By then the United States would have eliminated itself from the next stage in world transportation.

Ecological hysteria is understandable. As a trout fisherman, I for one share it, angling two streams in Normandy that have been successively ruined. Farmers have become prosperous enough to add flushing toilets to their houses and detergents used to clean them suddenly reached pollution level.

But the solution is not to order

Norman farmers back to the privy. It is to impose sanitary controls. Likewise it has been realized that lead must be removed from gasoline fuels, that factory smoke must be filtered and that water must be purified and protected. The SST, whether made abroad or at home, is bound to impose upon American life just like the known existence of terrible military devices. These are inescapable negative facts that come along with the positive blessings of progress in medical and agricultural science. Accommodation and maybe even wisdom can influence the future but we are condemned to face it.

Backing Into the Spotlight

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG.—"We are in no hurry," China's Premier Chou En-lai said recently when asked whether Peking would soon establish diplomatic relations with Austria.

A lack of urgency marked China's foreign relations throughout 1970, but the year also saw several Chinese diplomatic victories. "China never existed itself and never made concessions," one analyst said, summing up Peking's diplomatic year.

During the Cultural Revolution, China almost ceased to have a diplomatic presence abroad. It recalled all but one ambassador and many formerly friendly nations turned away in confusion and apprehension over the events of China's revolutionary experiment.

Now, however, foreign policy appears to be the area in which China's leadership is most unified and there have been no signs of debate in Peking over the cautious diplomatic emergence that has almost brought China United Nations membership, in what a Taiwan spokesman called "a torrent of appeasement."

Why? One theory suggested here is that China can write behind a foreign policy while serious debate over domestic policies continues because the leadership cares less about foreign policy. Any study of where China spends its money would support the view that foreign policy has a low priority in Peking.

But, most analysts believe, it is possible to exaggerate the lowly status of foreign relations. In the Peking scheme of things, there are, it is generally thought, fundamental goals in relations with the world that the Chinese take very seriously.

Avoiding Isolation

A primary goal, and one that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai have held to since their revolutionary days, is to avoid encirclement and isolation. Mao and the other leaders remember experiences from their first small Communist-run areas of China—the Kiangsi Soviet. Chiang Kai-shek launched an army after army against the Communists in what were called "encirclement campaigns," and finally the Reds were driven out and forced to flee to China's remote northwest.

Later, Mao's forces were badly mauled by the Japanese military offensive that threatened to drive them from their Yenan base area in the northwest.

After the Communists established themselves in power in 1949, they quickly found the United States sponsoring a policy of "encirclement" against them and there were wars on their borders in Korea.

Following the break with Moscow in the early 1960s, China found itself isolated globally, with the two most powerful nations in the world as its enemies. The Cultural Revolution kept China friends among the underdeveloped nations that had looked to Peking as a counterweight to Washington and Moscow. Finally, in 1969, clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops along the border brought the two giant neighbors close to war and frightened China's leaders.

Yet, last year, Canada, Italy, Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia recognized Peking and, for the first time, the UN General Assembly cast a majority of votes in favor of seating Communist China. The change in attitude was remarkably rapid and there are signs that several other nations will soon establish diplomatic relations with Peking.

Recognition from Ethiopia may be followed by friendly approaches from another not-necessarily progressive government, Iran, according to one recent report. Chile has recognized China, becoming the first South American nation to have diplomatic relations with Mao's China. Peru and Ecuador may follow. In Europe, Belgium, like Austria, is considering recognition of Peking.

A second major goal of China's foreign policy is to secure a leading role in Asia. In response to the Nixon doctrine of gradual American troop withdrawals not only from Vietnam but also from other Asian nations, China shifted some of its rhetorical abuse from the United States to Japan. China constantly charges that Japan is reviving its pre-World War II militarism with the support and encouragement of the United States.

The official Chinese media also pay close attention to Japan's economic activities in Southeast Asia—connecting with Japan on the extent to which Japan has cornered Southeast Asia's raw materials and markets. The shift in Peking's rhetoric reflects China's awareness that its major rival in Asia for the future will not be America, but Japan.

A third major Chinese foreign policy objective is to unite Taiwan with China under Peking's control. Peking claims Taiwan as an "inalienable part" of China and all nations that have recognized Peking have had to support this view or at least "hold their tongue."

One way to weaken Taiwan has been through the vote at the United Nations and last year China broke with its earlier habit and was quick to thank any nation

Lessons From Poland Leashing the Dogma

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON.—The recent events reminded us in a painful manner of the fundamental truths that the past must always maintain a close link with the working class and the entire nation, that it must not lose its common language with the working people.

The observation by Edward Giersek, the new First Secretary of the Polish Communist party, not only says a good deal about the underlying causes of the ferment that has stirred Poland within recent weeks, it also touches the core of a central problem troubling almost every Communist state from Cuba to North Korea.

The problem, described in assorted ways by Marxist mavericks as disparate as Milovan Djilas and Mao Tse-tung, is that Communist parties in the advanced world have become entrenched, privileged machines that shackle the proletariat they purport to have liberated from the chains of capitalism.

Perhaps worse than being doctrinaire and repressive, most of these Communist bureaucracies are hopelessly inefficient for the basic reason that, as vested interests, they are more concerned with clinging to power than improving economic and social conditions.

This is especially the case in the Soviet Union, where citizens must have the ingenuously and enterprise on a vast scale in order to obtain consumer goods, apartments, travel permits and other advantages from a rigid, over-weight officialdom whose primary function seems to be the preservation of its own authority.

In a secret speech three years ago, Mao called Chinese Communist functionaries "arrogant, arbitrary, brutal, corrupt, deceitful, egotistical, fanatical, irresponsible and 'slippery as oil.'" Yet his tumultuous Cultural Revolution, designed to purge these Red mandarins, has spawned new bureaucrats as unbending as those he ousted.

In Eastern Europe the Communist apparatus is playing a different but equally repressive role, as it attempts to stifle efforts by reformers to modernize the economies of the region, particularly in the economic sphere.

The ideas of these liberals vary according to country, by and large, however, they are all trying to boost productivity through economic decentralization, an increase in material incentives and, among other innovations, greater attention to market factors.

An argument might even be made that the reformers are more orthodox Marxists than the apparitionaries, since Marx envisaged the triumph of true Communism in highly productive, industrialized societies whose abundance would encourage the creation of a new social order without classes.

That spoke in favor of replacing Taiwan with China, in the world body. The superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are the victims of all official Chinese foreign policy statements. They are portrayed as seeking to divide the world between them and as the enemies of "revolution," which Mao declared last year to be the main trend in the world today.

In reaching the present point, the pro-Cultural Revolution development of foreign relations, China largely has been the work, not the sufferer. Peking has taken advantage of growing world feeling that it is not an aggressive power threatening others and deserves to be recognized as the real China. The opportunity to expand trade with a nation of 750 million adds incentive for nations seeking ties with Peking.

Future steps may be harder. If China were to enter the UN, for example, it would be forced to take up a position on hundreds of issues that Peking can now skirt. In addition, a Chinese delegate could become a target of rhetorical abuse from any nation that felt stung by Peking's official foreign policy statements.

Finally, Peking embraces revolution, not only theoretically, and this is not always a popular position in a body made up of representatives of sitting governments.

Paris.

But whatever the ideological fine points, the apparitionaries perceive that downgrading central Communist officials, while raising the status of entrepreneurial specialists, is a threat not only to the party's economic control, but also to its political influence. Obviously, an economy geared to consumer demands cannot easily keep public opinion tightly leashed.

The Goulash Situation

The Hungarians have so far managed to eat their goulash and have it too, largely because James Kadar has skillfully appeased the party while initiating far-reaching reforms. In contrast, Alexander Dubcek's liberalization in Czechoslovakia directly challenged the party's discipline and their Soviet superiors, with tragic results.

The rioting that prompted the change of leadership in Poland plainly stemmed from the fact that, as Edward Giersek put it, the party rulers formerly headed by the veteran Wladyslaw Gomulka were no longer speaking the same language as the people.

Indeed, the gap between the party and the population had grown so wide that the Communist hierarchy was too fragile to stand up to the protests against price rises that were, ironically, calculated to set the stage for an off-delayed economic reform program.

In effect, the party has been fashioning party h's unwisely undermined themselves by having repeatedly blocked reforms that should have been started long ago—and, consequently, may be difficult to initiate smoothly now.

For even though Poles may be startled at the moment at having forced a change of government, years of bureaucratic domination and economic stagnation have made them cynical, apathetic and suspicious of either the purity or promises of Communism.

In Warsaw a few months ago, a local editor summed up the Polish dilemma for this reporter in an aphorism: "The system isn't working, but nobody believes in it, and nobody believes in it because it isn't working."

For Giersek and other Communist leaders elsewhere, then, the task ahead is to find their bureaucratic and nationalistic economic structures if they hope to restore faith in a dogma that has, at best, functioned unevenly.

Letters

The Dutschke Case

Anthony Lewis's article "To be in England" (Dec. 28) shows a healthy and "liberal" disregard for the facts of the Rudi Dutschke case. Dutschke was initially admitted into England for a period of one month by the then Home Secretary, James Callaghan, in order to convince and to avoid undesired publicity that he was being subjected to in Italy. There were conditions to his coming: the period of one month, refusing to undertake any political activities, and an express refusal that he should start university studies. The duration of his stay was prolonged at appropriate stages, by periods of three to six months, always reiterating the original conditions, which were explicitly agreed to either by Dutschke himself or his sponsors.

Following the general election in June, Mandelson became Conservative Home Secretary and when the Dutschke issue came up for review, he questioned both the justice and the feasibility of enforcement in allowing an individual into the country but endorsing to him certain rights of the ordinary citizen. Mandelson, a completely new element had appeared in Dutschke's position: he was now requesting an extension of his stay for postgraduate studies—namely on the very grounds that specifically ended his condition of stay. Mr. Mandelson apparently did not consider it consistent with the original undertaking and thus did not extend his permit for a further period on revised terms.

Mandelson's questioning of imposing non-political behavior on an immigrant seems a just concern and does not, I submit, show him to be a "ruthless, Red-hunter." Was he not instructing that the only way such conditions could be satisfied was by unacceptable security measures, and therefore to be dropped?

J. J. GARNER.

Polish Chiefs Meet Briefly With Russians

Crack, Jaroszewicz Moscow for a Day

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (NYT)—Ed. Gierk, Poland's new Communist party leader, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, the new premier, arrived in Moscow tonight after a day meeting with top Soviet leaders to discuss the recent dramatic events in Poland.

Mr. Gierk, the Soviet Union's chief, and Premier Alexei Kosygin were at Vnukovo Air- to greet the two visitors this morning and spent most of the day with them before seeing them in the evening.

Statement issued after the departure of Mr. Gierk and Mr. Jaroszewicz said that "the Polish leaders told Mr. Brezhnev and Kosygin about the economic and social measures taken in Poland since the disorders last month led to the forced resignations of Edward Gomułka as party leader and Jozef Cyrankiewicz as premier."

The purpose of the "friendly" visit, it was officially called, was aimed at demonstrating the changes in Poland's political leadership and the blessing of the Soviet Union and did not signify any significant differences in Soviet-Polish relations, which Mr. Gomułka had been quite good in recent years.

Questions of respect for the Polish leaders toward the Soviet Union. This was their first visit since taking office in December.

Communist sources here said that Mr. Gierk, 57, and Mr. Jaroszewicz, 52, had been in the Ministry of the Interior in Poland following the December days in that country's political life. It is also noted that he assured the Soviet leaders that matters are under control and that the party is doing its best to ensure tranquility.

These sources said they think Kosygin probably offered to a look at the possibility of an increase in Soviet food shipments to Poland, particularly in the light of the especially good grain harvest in the Soviet Union this year. But Russians have their own problems in meat supply and probably do little except offer some financial help in that sector.

Some media have treated the visit in Poland in low-key fashion, despite widespread interest in them. Russians, many were fascinated to read that there were strikes and disorders in Poland, which most seemed thought had a better life than their own. Moreover, a surprise for Russians to find that the top party leaders had been replaced so quickly following disorders.

Press here in its comments indirectly suggested that Polish leaders were lax in dealing with problems in their country. It has not given much weight to Poland in recent days, but provided a detailed discussion of events there.

Soviet Press
Many Russians, without much supporting evidence, believe that a disorder in Poland, spurred by the enormous price rises on certain commodities, has been the cause of the disorders. Soviet leaders are to announce price rises on a number of consumer and food items. In recent weeks, Soviet officials have gone out of their way to deny that any price rises are contemplated in the new year.

The statements issued tonight suggest the sides expressed a mutual desire to deepen political, economic, scientific, technological and defense cooperation both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis. Both sides affirmed their support for the treaties each has signed with West Germany, while at the same time expressing "solidarity" with East Germany, which plays an important role in the struggle for strengthening European security.

The agreement said that the talks, held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and fraternal understanding, demonstrated "complete unity of views."

Manila Hit by Fire
MANILA, Jan. 5 (UPI)—A fire swept through Manila last night, gutting 1,800 structures including business establishments and residential wooden tenement dormitories in a five-block area. Police said they feared several persons were killed.

Marines Reject Any Softening Of Discipline, Tough Training

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT)—The Marine Corps is determined to hold fast to its long tradition of tough training and discipline because it is confident that it will continue to be successful in attracting volunteers.

Gen. Leonard F. Chapman Jr., commandant of the Marine Corps, said in an interview that he and other senior officers had considered proposals being tried by the Army, Navy and Air Force, such as doing away with reveille and permitting beer in the barracks.

But, he said, the Corps quickly rejected these and other schemes aimed at relaxing the special atmosphere in the Corps. The includes micro-barbers, as usual, instead of sideburns. "We've decided," he said, "that the Corps is going to be tougher, more ready, more disciplined, and more professional than ever before."

He insisted this was in no way a reflection on contrary trends in the other services. But the Marine Corps, being much smaller than the others, has less of a problem getting enough volunteers, he said, and also has a mission of being prepared to be the first combat unit sent into Vietnam in 1965 was the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade.

Plans call for cutting back the size of the Marine Corps from roughly 135,000 at present, to about 105,000 in the fiscal year starting in July, he disclosed.



FIRST REPORT—Edward Gierk (center), new head of the Polish Communist party, welcomed to Moscow by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. At left is newly appointed Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanying Mr. Gierk to the Kremlin.

Army Trial of Jewish Officer Reported Under Way in Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The Soviet Army today began a court-martial against a Jewish officer accused of taking part in a hijack attempt by a group trying to reach Israel, Leningrad sources said today.

The court-martial, for Maj. Wolf Zaimanov, 31, was closed to all but trial officials, the defendants and his attorney, the sources said. No reason was given for the trial. Zaimanov's father, were permitted in the courtroom, the sources said. They estimated that the verdict would be delivered sometime Thursday after one more day of testimony.

Maj. Zaimanov could be sentenced to death on the charge. Maj. Zaimanov was one of 16 persons, most of them Jews, charged in the plot to take over a Soviet plane and flee in it to Sweden. Once there they hoped to obtain political asylum and emigrate to Israel.

Four of the defendants—all women—were freed without trial. The 11 others were civilians and they were found guilty last week by a civilian court of committing hijack crimes. Two—Mark Dynowski and Edward Kuznetsov—received death sentences. The sentences were commuted to 15 years in prison.

Among the other nine were Maj. Zaimanov's sister, Silva, and his younger brother, Israel, both given long prison sentences. The trial of nine Jews accused of Zionist propaganda was scheduled for tomorrow. But informed sources said that it would be delayed at least two weeks to the latter part of January. Other sources, however, held that the trial would begin as scheduled.

The trial, and charged with the actual hijacking attempt, were accused of carrying out "Zionist" or "anti-Soviet" activities in connection with their demands for permission to emigrate to Israel. The postponed trial was to have been the first in a series of prosecutions of these persons.

Last month's trial, and two death sentences resulting from it, brought a strong international protest, including criticism by some foreign Communist parties. The Russians, apparently stung by the criticism, carried out a hurried appeal and commuted the two death sentences.

Susan Eisenhower To Wed in Gettysburg
GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5 (UPI)—Susan Elaine Eisenhower, granddaughter of the late President, and Alexander Hugh Bradshaw, her British fiancé, applied for a marriage license yesterday at the county courthouse here.

A spokesman for Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower said the couple would be married here Friday evening in a Roman Catholic ceremony. No reason was given for the change in plans previously announced for an April wedding in Belgium, where Mrs. Eisenhower's father is United States ambassador.

Munich Rail Crash Injures 39 Persons
MUNICH, Jan. 5 (AP)—An express train and three linked switching locomotives collided at a suburban station today, injuring 39 persons, two seriously.

Two locomotives were heavily damaged and a large hole was ripped in the side of a passenger car of the Munich-Dortmund express. The cause of the accident was not immediately determined.

The Basel, two trains of a narrow-gauge suburban railway, the Strassenbahn, collided head-on on a single-track line. A Basel hospital official, where the injured were taken in buses, said 31 persons were injured, eight of them severely.

The railroad is privately owned and not a part of the Swiss national railway system.

Teams Attend Glasgow Soccer Tragedy
GLASGOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Members of the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic soccer teams were among 1,200 people who jammed St. Andrew's Cathedral today for a requiem mass for the 66 Ibrox Stadium disaster victims.

Police had to hold back more people who tried to squeeze into the church. The crowd included relatives of those who died when crash barriers at an exit staircase gave way at the end of the Rangers-Celtic game Saturday. Of 145 fans injured in the incident, 15 were still in hospitals.

U.K. Denationalization Seen Issue in Coal Chief's Quitting

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 5 (NYT)—The sudden resignation last night by the chairman of Britain's National Coal Board indicated that the Conservative government has decided to sell off parts of the country's nationalized industries.

Lord Robens, chairman of the Coal Board for ten years, quit rather than preside over the denationalization process. At a meeting of the board, he made it clear that the issue was the government's refusal to let his nationalized enterprise decide for itself what fields it should enter.

His resignation, which was formally announced today, is bound to raise an outcry from the Labor party opposition in Parliament, reviving some of the faded controversy about nationalization. It could also arouse unrest among miners.

The coal mines were nationalized by Prime Minister Clement Attlee in 1947. The miners used to be this country's most militant union members, with a record of frequent strikes. In recent years, that picture has been transformed, at least in part because of Lord Robens's deep personal identification with the industry and the miners' confidence in him.

Named by Macmillan
It was another Conservative prime minister, Harold Macmillan, who gave the Coal Board job to Lord Robens, a Labor member of Parliament, then made him a life peer.

But Edward Heath is a different kind of Conservative from Mr. Macmillan—more doctrinaire, more determined to get back on the path of free enterprise.

Mr. Heath's government offered Lord Robens another five-year term as chairman. But he refused because the government would not give him veto power over sales of the Coal Board's side ventures.

Lord Robens's resignation becomes effective on Jan. 31, when his current five-year term ends, but he has said he will stay on six months longer to help break in his successor, United Press International reported.

The board has invested, for example, in the search for natural gas in the North Sea, which could prove very profitable. The board has some money-producing chemical plants. It makes bricks, and it leases some unneeded time on its computers to private industry.

These are among the activities that Lord Robens wanted to protect. A few weeks ago he said publicly that the Coal Board's ancillary businesses would be sold off "over my dead body."

Popular Figure
Lord Robens carries considerable political weight. He was a minister in Mr. Attlee's government 20 years ago, and he is a popular figure inside and outside the coal business.

Just yesterday a minister in the Department of Trade and Industry, Sir John Eden, said firmly that nationalized industry could not be sacrosanct in its present form.

Italy, Spain Shiver in Snow As Sweden Basks in Sunshine
(Continued from Page 1)
fifth of everything that moves in and out of Berlin.

Meanwhile Stockholm, capital of a country overlapping the Arctic Circle, reported the weather "exceptionally mild." A white New Year was melting under a clear blue sky.

In Denmark, meteorologists promised milder weather—from the north. Minor shipping, however, was encountering some icing-up in the fjords.

In France, the Burgundy vineyards lay under their annual protective covering of snow, but over the rest of the country no change was reported in the slow recovery from the weekend's heavy snowfalls.

Switzerland's Italian-speaking Ticino region was suffering the heaviest snowfalls in living memory.

Tourists found huge snowdrifts blocking approaches to the world's longest underpass, the Simplon railway tunnel.

In Poland, the Polish power industry appealed tonight to householders to save electricity during peak morning and evening hours, saying reduced coal supplies made it difficult for power stations to meet increased demands due to the cold weather.

Railway authorities announced they were temporarily canceling 43 long-distance passenger trains starting Thursday because many trains were running late due to snow and frost and timetables were being disrupted.

But to the south it was even worse. Three-quarters of Spain was under snow in the coldest winter of the century and it was a similar picture in Italy.

Snow has fallen in parts of Andalusia's citrus fruit areas near Malaga for the first time in 18 years. In Albacete province, located in southwestern Spain, the temperature plunged to -24 C (11 F) below zero F.

In Italy, it was -13 C (8.5 F) in Turin and heavy snow again fell on the central highlands. Up to ten feet of snow was reported around Camerino. Many Apennine roads were impassable.

French Autoroute Facing Suit Over Spoiled Yoghurt
MARSEILLES, France, Jan. 5 (AP)—Because a million containers of yogurt spoiled while eight trucks were blocked during a snowstorm, a Marseilles company plans to sue the operators of the highway for damages.

Jacques Benoit, president of the Société Chambourcy in Marseilles said he had instructed a lawyer to file the suit against the company which operates the autoroute south of Lyons.

The Chambourcy company said the operators of the autoroute were responsible because its eight trucks were permitted to enter the road, which was blocked by a long line of immobile cars, not by snowdrifts.

The administrative court in Marseilles is expected to hear the case.

Tokyo 'Hot Line' To Fight Pollution

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP)—A telemetric "hot line" linking 88 big factories to Tokyo's air pollution control center soon will record, like a fever chart, the amount of sulphur in the city's air.

When it reaches the danger point, an automatic electronic signal will order the factories to cut down as much as 20 percent in their consumption of heavy oil containing sulphur.

The system—described as unique—will go into effect for 78 mills and workshops by March. Eleven others will be included before the end of the year.

Conservative for Rotterdam Vatican and Dutch Catholics Join Battle Over New Bishop

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5 (NYT)—The appointment of a conservative priest as bishop of Rotterdam has set off a new round in the conflict between the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands.

The Pastoral Council, a democratic advisory body of priests and laymen in the diocese, declared officially that it would make every effort to bring about the withdrawal of the nominee, the Rev. Dr. Adrian Simons.

The 14 deans in the diocese also tried to persuade the new bishop to refuse the appointment. The deans feel that Father Simons would not be able to cooperate in a truly progressive spirit with the six other Dutch bishops.

But Father Simons said that he was not prepared to step down. On Saturday, the new bishop held a three-hour private talk with Bernard Cardinal Alfrink, primate of the Netherlands. Both refused to comment on their conversation.

But they asked all Dutch priests to refrain from mentioning the conflict at Sunday mass.

Differ on Celibacy
The cardinal and the Dutch church differ with the Vatican on the question of celibacy, which the Dutch feel should be optional for priests, and other issues.

Father Simons supports the Vatican's stand on compulsory celibacy and is one of the few members of the Dutch hierarchy who opposes birth control.

Cardinal Alfrink is scheduled to visit Pope Paul on Jan. 18. This visit was arranged before Father Simons's nomination. The cardinal's talk with the Pope was scheduled to deal with the celibacy issue. Informed sources believe the dispute over the Rotterdam appointment will also be discussed.

At several stages, diocesan institutions and councils of priests and laymen were able to present names for this list. Father Simons was second on the list. He gathered 15 percent of all the votes. A special council of priests finally made the definite proposal. On that list, Father Simons became number eight.

The chairman of the Pastoral Council said that the authorities in the diocese did not consider Father Simons a candidate with any special qualifications. He added: "The recommendation of the diocese was overruled by means of power. We fear that the diocese will be unmanageable and, as a church, fall apart."

Pope Urges Bishops to Defend Essentials of Catholic Faith
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI has called on the world's Roman Catholic bishops to reaffirm themselves to teaching the traditional fundamentals of the faith.

In a 4,600-word "apostolic exhortation," made public here by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Pope said that many Catholics were "troubled in their faith by an accumulation of ambiguities, uncertainties and doubts about its essentials."

He asked the bishops to carry out their duty of "handing on the faith in its fullness," by teaching "the word of God, the whole word of God." He called this "a grave and urgent duty."

The message reaffirmed the Pope's adherence to conservative and fundamental interpretations of church teachings. It was dated Dec. 8 to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the close of the Second Vatican Council. The Pope noted that the council had brought about changes in the methods of presenting what the church teaches as unchangeable truths.

However, he said, bishops should beware "lest this necessary effort should ever betray the truth and continuity of the teaching of the faith."

"We must beware, in particular," he added, "lest an arbitrary selection of everything that moves in and out of Berlin."

ALTA MODA
from Italy

HIGH FASHION COLLECTIONS
SPRING-SUMMER 1971

ROME

JANUARY 15 - 22

THESE PRESENTATIONS WILL BE HELD WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE:

LADIES HIGH FASHION	MEN'S HIGH FASHION
ANTONELLI - ROMA	BARATTA - MILANO
BALESTRA - ROMA	BAZZANTI - ROMA
BAROCCHI - ROMA	BRIONI - ROMA
BUCI - MILANO	COCCHI - TORINO
BRUNO MAGLI - ROMA	DATTI - ROMA
CASACCI - ROMA	ENTICO - ROMA
CARONA - ROMA	KATTO - FIRENZE
CERRATO - ROMA	PALAZZI - ROMA
CURIEL - MILANO	PIATTOLI - ROMA
DE LAZZARO - ROMA	ROSATI - ROMA
ENZO - MILANO	STIVELLA - ROMA
FABIANI - ROMA	TRETTA - ROMA
FARAO - ROMA	VALENTINI - ROMA
PORTANO - ROMA	WANWER - MILANO
GALATI - ROMA	
GARNETT - ROMA	
GRACIOSA - ROMA	SHIRTMAKING CREATIONS
LANCETTI - ROMA	
LATIS - ROMA	
MARUCCI - MILANO	SAMO - ROMA
MILA SCHIEN - MILANO	SER BONNER - ROMA
OGGIENI - ROMA	
RIVA - ROMA	
SARZI - NAPOLI	CHILDREN'S HIGH FASHION
S. LORENZO - TORINO	
TITTA ROSSI - ROMA	
TRENTI - ROMA	STANGE - ROMA

THESE PRESENTATIONS ARE RESERVED FOR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIALIZED PRESS AND FOR PROFESSIONAL BUYERS

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

INSTITUT ITALIEN POUR LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
81, RUE DE MONCEAU - PARIS 8^e
TEL. 522-2206

Woman Dares the Immortals

By Patricia Gallagher

PARIS — Author Françoise Parturier, whose work includes a controversial 1968 best seller and whose newspaper career includes a front-page column in *Le Figaro*, recently announced that she will stand for election to the Académie Française, among the last male bastions.

She is a small, little self-composed woman who works in the velvet-lined writing room in her home in the 16th Arrondissement of Paris. "I have no hope of being elected. I know from experience the mountains of prejudice I'm up against. Not for a moment do I think I'll be judged on my merits."

Mrs. Parturier submitted her candidacy to the French Academy "in the name of the female sex." "But," she says, "I did it because of my situation as a writer—considering that I am a woman columnist in a man's newspaper and the *grande répercussion* my novels have had—permitted me to do so without being in the least shocking or ridiculous."

To date, reactions from the French Institute on the Quai de Conti, where the literary society founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 will vote Jan. 14, support a pessimistic view of her chances.

'Outrageous'

Academician Maurice Druon gave his opinion on the radio: "Indecent and outrageous." "And he is the youngest of them all... 52," Mrs. Parturier mused. Another academician, Marcel Pagnol, who at 73 is still a year below the average age, called her candidacy a joke.

The academy is limited to a membership of 40 "immortals." When an immortal dies, prospective members must apply and the surviving members choose the replacement. Mrs. Parturier is applying for the seat of Jérôme Carcopino, a historian, who died last year.

"There are a few who have said they would vote for me because they think I have the most talent," Mrs. Parturier reports, but describes most members as furious at the "threat to their habits."

Mrs. Parturier is not the first woman to apply. Pauline Savari, a novelist, submitted her candidacy to the academy in 1883 but even her bid was rejected—contrary to the rules since there is nothing in the academy's by-laws excluding women. "Histoire de l'Académie Française," recently published by Daniel Oster, reports that the academicians, "considering that tradition did not permit an examination of

the question," refused to consider Mrs. Savari's candidacy.

Needless to say, a similar decision in the present case would not have got past the women's liberationists. The candidate herself could have made an eloquent defense, having spent the better part of her career evoking the problems of women in contemporary society.

For instance, her novel "Lettre Ouverte aux Hommes," on sexual inequality and briefly a best seller in France when it was published in early 1968, is virtually a philosophical "Feminine Mystique."

"We laughed about it when we met," says Mrs. Parturier, of meeting Betty Friedan a year later in New York. "We had done the same thing—she with the American method, much more realistic, and I with the French method, going much further into psychology."

"She didn't say so," Mrs. Parturier continued, "but I think Kate Millet was influenced by my book in her book 'Sexual Politics.'"

In her turn, Mrs. Parturier has been influenced by the Americans, in particular by her encounter with the Witches. NOW and WLM, at a conference on women held at Cornell University in 1969.

"They taught me to dare," says she. "There is a courage in

Françoise Parturier, who has asked to join the Académie Française.



the American women's movement that shocks me a little, but had it not been for that encounter, I would probably not have taken the step I took in applying to the academy."

However, she thinks the academy needs a woman. The academy is charged with the editing of the official French dictionary (undergoing its eighth revision, begun in 1933, in 336 years), and Mrs. Parturier thinks the dictionary is "important to our mother tongue if its purity is to be preserved. The present academicians don't seem to take it seriously. If they continue at the present speed—and they are still on the letter

C—the dictionary will be completed in 2005. Women are much more conscientious and work harder; perhaps one would act as a stimulant."

'Jockey Club'

The writer says the academy could be more useful than it is. "It doesn't fulfill its functions because it is made up of a group of old gentlemen to whom it is nothing but a Jockey Club, a deluxe men's club. They don't do their jobs as guardians of the French language."

A woman could contribute a valuable sense of nuance to the work of the academy as well as something more sensual, closer

to the earth. "Women are more at ease on this earth; women are more sensitive—which in no way means that a woman does not reason in the same way as a man, nor possess the same rigor of spirit," according to Mrs. Parturier. "What it does mean, she says, is that a woman with the same intellectual capacity as a given man is superior before the world and with her mother tongue."

In her opinion, there are other women who merit membership, Simone de Beauvoir, for one. "She may not at least have the leisure of saying 'No, I don't want a seat in your midst.' Before it wasn't possible."

Composing the Differences Between Western and African Music

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI—There are a handful of young African composers trying to write serious music for the concert stage. All face a dilemma.

Should they take African themes and fashion them into Western music played on Western instruments? Or should they somehow figure out a way of writing African music on African scales for traditional musicians who cannot read notes? Or should they combine the two?

The young composers have chosen the last way, recognizing that, as young Africans educated in Western music, their work is the product of two cultures. But it is easier to talk about than do.

The difficulties were illustrated recently in a series of lectures and recitals by Nigerian composer Alim Euba during a music festival in Nairobi sponsored by the German government. Mr. Euba, who lectures in music at the University of Ife in Nigeria, received his master's degree in music from the University of California in 1968.

The work of the 35-year-old Euba is clearly experimental and not wholly successful. Sometimes his work sounds completely Western, sometimes the Western elements are simply overwhelmed by the rhythms of African drums. The marriage rarely seems made.

But Mr. Euba clearly is on the track that young African composers want to take. His experiment, even at this early stage, is worth watching and listening to.

The main problem comes from the great differences between Western and African music and the way the young composers are steeped in both. As Mr. Euba puts it, "Some of us in Africa

Music in Nairobi

today, not only in music, represent elements of two cultures—we are bicultural."

Very little study has been made of African music, but it is clear that, though it uses many flutes, lyres, and xylophones it depends heavily on drums. Rhythm and percussion are at the heart.

Most musicologists say that harmony is absent in traditional African music. There is some controversy among the experts about whether a 16-tone scale is used, but, in any case, it is probably different from the chromatic scale of most European music.

African music is usually played for a practical purpose—a dance, a festival—and not for contemplation in a concert hall, and it is played by their elders, or they improvise on traditional themes.

Western music came to Africa mainly through the missionaries. They taught their African converts church hymns and organ music. The hymns are usually translated into the vernacular African languages.

Tonal Languages

Later, African church leaders realized that the vernacular words and the Western church hymns sometimes did not fit. A number of African languages are tonal. If the music forces a singer to accent a syllable with a high tone instead of a low tone, the meaning of the word can change.

To get around this, some African organists began composing

Paris Theater

A Mini Playhouse With Maxi Wit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 5.—There is a tiny, new playhouse in Paris: le Théâtre du Sept (at 12 Rue Saint-Anne). A tiny, formed nightclub, it has been tastefully decorated and refurbished to seat 88 spectators. A bar from the past survives in a rear corner where refreshments are served during intermission.

The initial offering on its 2-by-4 stage is an intimate revue of literary cabaret design. Written by Philippe Julian and Bernard Minoret, "Les Morot-Chandonneurs" traces amusingly the splendors and miseries of several generations of an imaginary French family as they might have been recorded by eminent French authors from the 18th century to the space age.

It begins with a horrific incident during the reign of Louis XVI. A duchess has given birth to a child by an abbot, and a Marquis de Sade orders her to devour her infant. On second thought he decides it would be more sadistic to wait until the boy grows up and have him devour his mother. But the French Revolution—heralded in terms of the historical Jules Machevel—comes along in time to prevent cannibalism. The fortunes of the



François Blanchet, single-handedly

endangered baby and his mother are described in the varying styles of Dumas père, Stendhal, Chateaubriand, Balzac, Alfred de Musset, George Sand (whose literary labors are disturbed by an off-stage Chopin at the keyboard), Victor Hugo, Zola, Wilde (in a burlesque of one of his drawing-room comedies), Proust—maniculously juggling gossip over the telephone—and a miniature Feydeauesque bedroom farce.

The adventure of the Morot-Chandonneurs from 1800 are

disclosed in pastiches of Giraudoux, Molière, Colette, Jean-Paul Sartre, Roger Peyrefitte, Marcel Aymé, Ingeborg and Marguerite Duras, the finale being a send-up of Alfred Hitchcock with deafening electric guitars and psychedelic lighting.

These witty cartoons of celebrated authors were probably inspired by Paul Robespierre's "La Mante de..." and Max Beerholdt's "A Christmas Carol," but they match both as devastatingly funny imitations. Philippe Julian—operating here with the playwright Bernard Minoret as his collaborator—is a distinguished writer and a connoisseur of changing fashions. He caricatured Toul Paris in his comic "Dictionnaire du Snobisme" and has published engaging biographies of Robert de Montesquiou and Wilde in addition to his novels.

"Les Morot-Chandonneurs" is resourcefully acted in close quarters by a quintet of players: Julia Danouary, Nicole Dubois, Gérard Jérome, Georges Monville, and Christian Vachon. A strong track leads to the different backgrounds: An Offenbach waltz for the Zola episode of high society during the Second Empire, le jazz for the Colette skit in a 1920s nightclub, a tango for the Proust episode, a waltz for a Sartre novel of the Resistance.

An evening of civilized, witty entertainment awaits you at le Théâtre du Sept. The small supper club across the street (Le Club du Sept) is under the same management.

François Blanchet, the robust cinema comedian, is giving a show almost single-handedly at the Théâtre Fontaine. But in "Franciscans" he has two sides, Henry Leos and Nono Zambini, to act both as musicians and as stoges in several scenes.

The stout funnyman star commences the proceedings by selling programs in the lobby. The humor is not lily white. It is often as broad and rough as it is inexhaustibly ready, but Blanchet's engaging impudence carries most of it off.

He is hilarious in a skit depicting the agony of a reformer edging a smoker who insists on touching the flame of his cigarette lighter to everything that comes into his hands. Aside from such robust monkeybusiness, he manages black comedy with equal facility.

"Sleuth," the British thriller, is a mystery play in more than one sense. A phenomenal success in both London and New York, it has not pleased the Parisian critics and the public does not seem to be rallying to its support.

Yet the adaptation at the Théâtre de la Michodière is an accurate translation and Clifford Williams, who directed the two English-speaking productions has staged it here, providing as far as possible a replica of the version in St. Martin's Lane.

The secret of its failure here is largely due, it would appear, to the misreading of Pierre Frey in the role of the insouciant novelist intent on committing a perfect crime, having invented too many for his books. Frey, however, a sterling actor, has neither the necessary dry humor nor the underlying malice that Anthony Quayle conveyed in his characterization.

On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—This is how critics rated new plays in New York:

"Stag Movie" got the new theatrical year off to its most lamentable start since the death of Little Nell," according to Clive Barnes in *The New York Times*. "A musical by Jackie Hoffman with book and lyrics by David Newburger and produced by Robert L. Steele, the show is 'as appetizing and as erotic as cold mulligatawny soup ladled with frozen porridge.' Barnes had kinder words, however, for the hero and heroine who 'are quite jolly and deserve to be congratulated on the lack of embarrassment they show when on occasion they have to wangle around stark naked.'"

"A Place Without Doors," a play by the French author Marguerite Duras, got enthusiastic reviews from five of the seven critics who wrote about it. "I found Marguerite Duras' play absolutely gripping," said Clive Barnes. "It is an odd and beautiful play, based on a sensational murder. The structure of the play, only two characters, is as uncompromising and as inexorable as a subway journey. The game is really set from the start. The director, Brian Murray, has accepted the challenge, fact on and the play is exquisitely set. Richard J. Dwyer, the murderer's husband, is exemplary. Together with the writer and the director, Murray patiently builds up a portrait of a complex man. The same is true, even more so perhaps, of Mildred Dumas' marvelous unworldly, cunning and beautiful murder. And finally there is Alvin Karpis in the question: the play's most demanding and Anonymous, bland and searching. Mr. Murray provides a character of very personal personality."

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REALTY INVESTMENT

INVEST NOW play later

For just \$40 (\$16,134) a month you can purchase a home in Grand Bahama East on tranquil Grand Bahama Island. This lovely island in the blue Atlantic is only 64 miles (102.9 kms.) off the Florida Gold Coast, with frequent world-wide jet service. It's a fun island whether you're 6 or 80, with lots to do: water sports, golf, tennis, game fishing, secluded beaches, clubs, marvelous restaurants, casinos, or just plain relaxing. There's sunshine galore. The air is fresh and clean. The skies are brilliantly blue by day and sparklingly starry by night. The warm turquoise seas are transparently clear and unspoiled. And there's another attraction... growth potential. In the last five years homes in Grand Bahama East have increased in value over 350%! Airmail coupon today for free color brochure on your "Invest Now-Play Later" opportunity. No solicitation by telephone or salesman.

homesites:

full price US\$ 2640
down/monthly US\$ 40
UK£ 1100 UK£ 16,134.

No Closing Costs • No Interest • All Titles Insured • Fee Simple Deeds • Currency Conversion Guarantee

Grand Bahama PROPERTIES LTD.
Box 7240, Dept. HT 18, Freeport, Grand Bahama
Commonwealth of the Bahamas Islands.

PLEASE PRINT

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTRY

send coupon via air mail

AGENTS

Belgian Company specialized in the marketing of technical specialties in the building industry seeks to enlarge its products range. The Company has especially close contacts with all large contractors, architects, engineers and the steel industry. It has capital and manufacturing facilities available. Please write to: Box D-238, Herald, Paris.

SERVICES

Would you like an address in the business center of Zurich, including telex, telephone, secretary and all financial services?

Write to: Chiffre 44-202, Publications AG, CH-901, Zurich (Switzerland).

Look under this section each Wednesday & Friday if you are seeking or offering:

- Commercial Realty Agents
- Residence: Capitaine
- Really Investment: Capitaine
- Business: Business Services

Contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative at: Mr. R. Saffa, 21 Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Tel: 225-28-00; Telex: 28-200.

Exclusive Eton School 'Lifting Its Cloak of Privilege'

By Bernard Weinraub

ETON, England (NYT).—Eton, the Gothic school on the Thames that has symbolized starchy exclusiveness, is quietly lifting its cloak of privilege. The shift in the celebrated school, which has educated prime ministers, diplomats and a large share of the aristocracy, among them Anthony Armstrong-Jones, is being made with some gentleness by a 45-year-old classics scholar, Michael McCrum, who was named headmaster in September.

"The young in Britain today are simply far more classless in outlook than their parents," said Mr. McCrum, seated in his office in this ancient town 30 miles west of London. "Some of the students who come here are over-sensitive, even guilty, about the school. They feel guilty that their fathers can afford to pay."

As headmaster of Eton, which was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI, Mr. McCrum will seek to open up registration and provide scholarships

to poorer students whose families can hardly afford the yearly tuition of \$2,000, one of the highest in England.

"We want a wide range of students," said Mr. McCrum. "We want this to happen. It is not up to service to egalitarianism."

"A lot of people see Eton's exclusiveness as socially divisive," said Mr. McCrum, a Cambridge graduate and former teacher who co-authored "Social Documents of the Principals of the Eton School A.D. 88-96."

"More than 80 percent of our students have fathers who came here," he said. "A lot of the students do go into the stock exchange or take over the family's estate. But with this we've got to extend the social boundaries of the school. The students and the staff want this."

Mr. McCrum will also seek changes in the curriculum, following the example of American prep schools. "We'll be tending more toward the American



Anthony Armstrong-Jones, Eton in 1940s

pattern with less specialization in the senior years," he said. "The tendency to specialize in classes or languages or the sciences is changing because boys simply don't want to make their minds up as early as they used to."

Eton's effort to break down tradition and build up social

awareness among its students, aged 13 to 19, underlines the shifting role and needs of the aristocracy, whose power has steadily waned with the rise of industry, state schools, the professional civil service and estate taxes. Within the past ten years, the wealthy young have especially blurred the class structure.

"The life style of the young cuts across all classes—they're wearing the same clothes, listening to the same music, engaging in the same activities," said Mr. McCrum, a naval officer's son who served aboard a battleship in the Mediterranean during World War II.

"Television and the media have had an impact in England, and so have the Beatles."

"What I would hope to do at Eton is make the weak strong and the strong gentle," he said, walking from his office past a colonnade whose walls were covered with the names of Etonians who died in two World Wars. "There's a tremendous im-

portance placed on the individual here and I would hope that the school could give self-confidence without arrogance and teach the students to stand on their feet without kicking other people."

Mr. McCrum conceded, however, that certain Etonian traditions would remain unwavering. One of these is the traditional morning uniform of tails and striped trousers. "A uniform gives a sense of belonging," said the headmaster. "We all want to belong to something."

Another tradition that remains firm is the all-male enrollment. "Coed education is definitely a trend in Britain as well as in the States," said Mr. McCrum, stepping into the courtyard beside the soaring Gothic chapel.

"I don't think there's a possibility of coed education taking place at Eton," he said with a smile. "I don't think there's a possibility in the world."

She's Producing 'No, No Nanette' on Broadway

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK—"No matter how gray I'm getting, I wouldn't have missed it," says Mrs. Samuel Rubin of "No, No, Nanette," the giant musical she is producing virtually single-handed.

Actually, there are no gray hairs visible in Cyma Rubin's 30s-type hairdo. From head to toe she is something of a 30s person, which may account for her love affair with "Nanette." It all started about five years ago when she noticed that Busby Berkeley, who did all the

big 30s movie spectacles, had become big with the campus crowd again. "I watch for trends," she says.

Finally she met Berkeley, and they started talking about kids identifying with their parents through films. Wouldn't it be great if he could come back in the flesh? For Cyma Rubin, to think is to act. She had successfully created the American Symphony for Leopold Stokowski, and it seemed no less of a project to set up Busby Berkeley in a smash musical.

After they chose "Nanette" from among many other period pieces because it had more plot than most, the heartaches began. "People didn't believe in it," Mrs. Rubin says. "I finally persuaded my husband to finance the whole thing. I tried to bewitch him. Then I screamed and shrieked until he gave in."

\$500,000 Cost

She estimates the cost of "Nanette" at \$500,000. "He was very brave," she thought keeps her awake at nights, but only occasionally. The day after they opened in Boston, they had offers of four New York theaters, and there were dozens of eager would-be backers. The Rubins, though, decided to keep the investment for themselves.

If "Nanette" was expensive



Mrs. Rubin

to create, there are plenty of good reasons. Besides Busby, who is now 76, and stars like Ruby Keeler and Paulette Goddard, "Nanette" revives the old-style chorus line. There are 24 dancing girls in the show, dressed and made up to be complete individuals. "We want the audience to identify with them, that way and say that one of this one is my favorite," says Cyma Rubin.

"No, No, Nanette" first appeared on Broadway in 1925, but Mrs. Rubin isn't the same as the original show. It has kept the pick and the songs but presents them in a somewhat simpler way.

"If we had put it on just as it was, it would have been pure camp," says Mrs. Rubin.

The costumes are by Raoul du Bois. "We researched like mad. We spent four months in Paris," Mrs. Rubin says. "It (1925) was a very elegant period. Skirts were about mid-calf. The flappers came later."

Audiences

What makes the whole thing most worthwhile for Mrs. Rubin is the way audiences have reacted so far. "Men are dragged to the theater by women, but you should see them. The minute they see the wild, old-fashioned curtain, they begin to unwind." They stamp their feet, everybody holds hands and sings through "Ten for Ten," sung and danced by girls in mauve chiffon. Some of the other famous old songs in "Nanette" are "I Want to Be Happy" and "Too Many Rings Around Rosie."

The musical opens here Jan. 14. After a brief collapse at their farm on the Côte Basque, near the Spanish border, Mrs. Rubin wants to take her musical on tour to Europe, Australia, and even behind the Iron Curtain.

The Rubins are famous philanthropists, but play production doesn't seem to Mrs. Rubin a switch from their other projects. "It's funny. People laugh," she thinks of "Nanette" as group therapy on Broadway.

Japan May Allow 35% Foreign Stake in Autos

Y.O. Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Plans may allow foreign firms to own as much as a 35 percent stake in Japanese auto firms, Ministry of International Trade and Commerce said today.

Labor Costs in Italy State Firms Climb

Y.O. Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Labor in Italy's state-controlled firms rose 25 percent in 1970, further rise of 25 percent is expected in 1971, according to a report by the Italian government.

In an interview in the weekly *Il Mondo*, Giuseppe D'Amico, who heads negotiations between the government and the unions, said that such a rise was "inevitable."

Work Lost
Joyces of state-controlled firms lost an average of 48 days of work because of strikes in the last three months of 1970, compared with 115 days in the same period of 1969.

Mr. D'Amico said, "It is my impression, that unlike the situation in 1969, when the unions did not have control of the strike elements, in 1970 this fringe got out of control."

continued: "It is right, and it is possible, to reduce working hours, but it is not possible to improve working conditions, the standard of living of the workers and to meet and discuss problems without violence."

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

Mr. D'Amico said that the time method of meeting workers' demands cannot be correctly judged by the unions.

NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Container Plan

State-operated Japan National Railways (JNR) says it is negotiating with 20 European nations, including the Soviet Union, to inaugurate this autumn a fast container freight service between Japan and Europe. JNR officials said realization of the plan depends mainly on a Soviet accord on use of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. They said the plan would cut transportation costs, compared with sea routes, by 20 percent, with a one-way trip taking 25 days. The overland route now takes about 40 days due to a lack of coordination among the railroad authorities involved, JNR said.

German Stocks Drop

The West German share price index compiled by the Federal statistics office was 119.2 at the end of 1970, down 2.9 percent from 122.4 a year earlier. The level as of Dec. 31, 1969, is taken as 100. Gains during 1969 and 1970 were almost entirely eliminated by the 1970 downturn, which was interrupted by some minor rallies, the office stated. The 1970 close was 1.3 percent above the year's low of 117.8 on May 27. Last year's decline affected all major groups, with the utility and steel index off 17.8 percent, other industrials

Allied Breweries Net Rises; Sandoz Cites Cost Squeeze

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Allied Breweries Ltd. said today net profits for the year ended Sept. 25 rose 15 percent, to \$18.1 million (\$46 million) from \$16.5 million the year before.

The directors recommended a final dividend of 13 percent, making a total payout for the year of 18 percent, up from 16.5 percent in 1969.

Sales were \$284.39 million last year, up 11 percent from \$254.54 million.

The company said demand for its beer increased substantially, although operations and profits in this division were adversely affected by industrial disputes. Sales and profits from wines, spirits and soft drinks continued to expand, it added.

Sandoz Sales Up
BASEL, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Sandoz Ltd. expects sales to rise this year at close to the 1970 rate of 11 percent, but the chemical and pharmaceutical company faces a continuing cost-price profit squeeze on profits, C. M. Jacotet, chairman, said today in a letter to shareholders and employees.

Mr. Jacotet said consolidated sales rose last year to about 3.75 billion Swiss francs (\$638 million) from 3.45 billion francs in 1969.

He said 1970 earnings would be up from the 1969 million-franc 1969 level, but that the rate of increase would not match the 11 percent sales gain.

Mr. Jacotet said improvements in productivity were insufficient to compensate for an inflationary rise in payroll costs and general expenses. He added that the prices of principal Sandoz products had either remained about unchanged or declined.

U.S. Officials See Upward Move in Rates
By Eoin Belton
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Financial officials here believe short-term U.S. interest rates have fallen to a "soft floor," and may start moving upwards between the end of the month and the first of the year.

The officials concluded that Treasury bill rates and the cost of short-term bank borrowing had eased to below expectations—mainly due to the extended, long-term funding of corporate debt.

"It would be safe to say that short-term rates have already begun to move in the upward direction," one official commented.

While the officials did not rule out a further quarter-point cut either in the prime rate or in the commercial banks or in the Federal Reserve's discount rate, they generally agreed that short-term yields in the credit market would hold about unchanged in the immediate future.

First Pennsylvania Bank & Trust and several small banks have reduced the prime rate to 6 1/2 percent. But major banks have not yet followed.

On the demand side of the equation, the officials see broadening repayments, the expected upswing in consumer purchases of durable goods and the limitations on long-term funding activity by corporations all pointing towards some resistance to the downward trend in rates.

Although Christmas retail sales performance was disappointing, the officials forecast higher consumer spending.

Citibank Net Rose in 1970, Last Quarter

Parent's Acquisition To Test Regulation

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—First National City Corp., parent holding company of the nation's second-largest bank, announced today that 1970 profits rose 10 percent, with a 14 percent jump registered in the last quarter of the year.

Citibank earnings totaled \$143.78 million, or \$5.28 a share, in the year, up from \$130.58 million, or \$4.83 a share, in 1969.

Securities transactions resulted in a net loss of \$4.40 million last year compared with \$11.17 million in 1969. Thus, net income after such transactions was up 17 percent to \$139.38 million.

In the fourth quarter, profits climbed to \$42.34 million, \$1.56 a share, from \$37.25 million, \$1.38 a share, the year-earlier period.

Losses from securities transactions were cut to \$460,000 in the last quarter from \$4.38 million in the 1969 period, leaving net up 28 percent at \$42.1 million after such operations.

Acquisition Revealed
NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Citibank disclosed yesterday that on Dec. 18 it acquired one of the nation's leading management consultants, Cress, McCormick & Pugh Inc. Terms were not disclosed.

The transaction will provide an early test for the one-bank holding company law, which President Nixon signed on New Year's Eve.

Under the new law, such companies as First National City Corp., are limited in their non-banking activities to businesses "so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto."

The Federal Reserve Board will have to determine whether management consulting fits within this framework.

William I. Spencer, Citibank president, said that "particular attention has been given in the acquisition arrangement to protect the profession's autonomy and integrity of Cress, McCormick & Pugh."

He did not elaborate, but banks figure prominently on Cress, McCormick & Pugh's list of clients. Presumably, other banks would have little interest in hiring the concern if they thought that their in-house business secrets would end up in Citibank's hands.

Citibank was a leader in the movement to form one-bank holding companies as a vehicle for diversification. But its attempt in 1968 to acquire Chubb Corp., an insurance holding company, was called off when the Justice Department threatened an anti-trust suit.

Expanded Losses Forecast By U.S. Air Industry Group
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The nation's 12 major airlines will increase their pre-tax losses this year to \$192 million unless they receive substantial fare increases, the Air Transportation Association estimated today.

Stuart G. Tipton, president of the association, told a press conference that the scheduled airline fare increases of 20 percent fare increase.

The association is estimating that the 12 will show a \$232 million loss before taxes for 1970.

George James, association vice-president, said that the fourth quarter of 1970 was one of the two worst in airline history. Traffic volume decreased by 5 to 6 percent in the quarter.

He said four of the 12 domestic trunk airlines showed a profit of \$124 million and eight registered losses of \$267 million last year.

Mr. Tipton said the association's projections for 1971 include a 5 percent increase in domestic traffic and a 15 percent international increase.

Airline losses, he added, will cut their unit cost by about 1 percent and substantially reduce their capacity.

But losses of \$192 million will be registered unless there is a fare increase, he said.

He also said that total U.S. airline industry losses of both the 12 trunk airlines and the regional airlines will be \$150 to \$170 million before taxes.

Nixon's Optimism Fuels N.Y. Rally

By Vartan G. Vartan

Dow Gains 5.20 As Volume Rises

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, taking its cue from President Nixon's encouraging remarks about the economy, bounced back with a convincing gain today after yesterday's depressed opening for the new year.

Numerous glamour stocks lived up to their descriptions, while both blue-chip and low-price issues shared in the broad advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving ahead gleefully during the session, rose 5.20 to close at 335.77, after dropping 8.35 yesterday.

In his television appearance last night, Mr. Nixon described 1971 as "a year of an expanding economy" and he predicted progress in fighting both inflation and unemployment.

On the active list, a noticeably buoyant tone prevailed. Natcoms bounded ahead 3 1/2 to 56 3/4, while Polaroid climbed 3 1/8 to 80 3/8.

Both Polaroid and Tenneco, up 1 to 24 7/8 as the most heavily-traded issue, appeared to benefit from brokerage-house recommendations. Last spring it took a recommendation and a stick of dynamite to push a stock up.

Volume went up along with stock prices, rising to 3.2 million shares from 10.1 million yesterday.

Glamour gainers included International Business Machines, up 3 1/4 to 315 1/4, and Kerr-McGee, up 3 1/4 to 108 1/4. Disney rose 2 7/8 to 141 1/8.

Blue chips advancing a point or more included Union Carbide, Amco and International Harvester. American Telephone added 3/4 to 49 1/2. General Motors went up 3/8 to 79 1/4. Standard Oil of California, which forecast a "marked improvement" in second-half profits, edged up 1/8 to 53 5/8.

Two airlines that had separate mergers recently approved by government authorities climbed. American Airlines rose 1 1/4 to 23 3/8, while Northwest Airlines rose 1 1/4 to 22 1/2.

There was only one 1970-71 low—the same as yesterday—while highs rose to 70 from 60. The Big Board showed 1,943 winners and 461 losers as others broke marked, "Nearly everything seems to be moving higher."

Amer Prices Higher
On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished sharply higher in moderate trading. The index jumped 17 to 22.89.

Yates Industries was the most actively traded issue and gained 1/8 to 12.

NYSE Hikes Listing Fees On Securities
NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday a series of substantial increases in fees it charges corporations to list their securities.

The increases, the first "major overhaul" of listing fees in 20 years, are effective April 1. They result from rising costs involved in enlarged surveillance procedures in trading as well as automation costs and the creation of a central stock depository, the exchange said.

Under the new schedule, the initial listing fee for each issue of common or preferred stock or long-term warrants will rise to 1 cent a share from 0.5 cent for the first million shares listed and to 0.5 cent a share from 0.25 cent for the third and fourth million. The 1-cent-a-share rate for the first million shares listed remains unchanged, as do the 0.25-cent-a-share charge from the fifth million up to 300 million shares and the 0.125 cent fee above that.

The exchange also established a separate \$15,000 fee for a corporation's initial listing of its common stock.

Fees for applications for additional listings will rise to a minimum of \$1,000 from a current minimum of \$250. Minimum annual fees for continued listing will be raised to \$5,000 for common stock and \$1,000 for each issue of preferred stock or long-term warrants. The current annual fee is \$250 per common or preferred issue, or \$1,000 per company, whichever is higher.

The new annual fees for continued listing will not apply to issues currently listed until new issuances are authorized by the Big Board. At that time, the new annual fee would be applied to the company's total securities outstanding after the new issue.

The exchange did not change its present one-time bond issue fee of \$120 for each \$1 million of face value.

Industrial Production Increases in Norway
OSLO, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Norway's industrial production rose 3.9 percent in the first ten months of 1970 from a year earlier, the Bank of Norway said in its latest economic bulletin.

Mining production rose 5.1 percent and manufacturing 4.3 percent, the bulletin said, while power output declined slightly.

The seasonally-adjusted index for the three sectors rose 3 percent in the third 1970 quarter from the second quarter, compared with a rise of 8 percent in the second quarter from the first.

Complex Plan Could Grant Insurer Access to Big Board

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—A major insurance company would gain potential access to the New York Stock Exchange through a complex merger transaction that is under negotiation between a small member firm and a small regional brokerage house.

The arrangement has quietly received the NYSE's preliminary blessing through what apparently was a liberal interpretation of its membership rules. Insurance companies and other institutions historically have been barred from joining.

The transaction being negotiated calls for Percy Friedlander & Co., the Big Board member, to take over the Westamerica Trading Corp., the regional house. If consummated, the deal would give exchange access indirectly to Home Insurance Co., one of the nation's largest insurers and a subsidiary of City Investing Co. That conglomerate holding concern indirectly owns Westamerica Trading.

Insurance companies conduct billions of dollars in securities transactions annually, investing the proceeds of their premium income. In so doing, they pay out many millions of dollars in brokerage commissions.

Taking over an exchange member firm or buying a membership on the exchange theoretically would enable insurance companies to avoid paying these commissions, since they could channel all their business through their own member-firm subsidiaries.

A spokesman for City Investing, when asked yesterday to comment on the pending takeover, said, "It is not contemplated at this time that the Home Insurance Co. will use the services of this firm."

However, Wall Street sources said it was significant that the door at least had apparently been opened for institutions such as insurance companies to have Big Board access through interests in brokerage-house subsidiaries or corporate partners.

Deal's Details
The transaction calls for Percy Friedlander to offer preferred stock, giving the holder an equity interest of some 50 percent in Friedlander.

This interest would go to the Westamerica Financial Corp., the direct parent of Westamerica Trading. Westamerica Financial is a subsidiary of City Investing, as is Home Insurance.

City Investing (through Westamerica Financial) would also receive a substantial interest in Friedlander's profits. This originally was to amount to 80 percent, after executive compensation and bonuses, but apparently has been reduced slightly.

In an internal memorandum, the Big Board took note of the arrangements, including the equity interest and the profit participation, and said it was "clear" that no violation of exchange rules existed.

The key factor in determining the approval was that none of the voting stock of Friedlander would be acquired by Westamerica.

Telex on the Defensive; IBM Acts on Peripherals
NEW YORK (Reuters).—Telex Corp., a favorite trading vehicle through the 1970 doldrums, took it on the chin in the first trading day of the new year.

In lost 1 1/8 to 15 1/2 on the Big Board Monday and analysts who had been hot on the Telex-based computer peripheral equipment firm generally bemoaned their selection.

They say that where they went wrong was in judging giant International Business Machines' role in the computer peripheral field.

One analyst, who wished to remain nameless, explained that all the favorable outlooks for the computer peripheral field—applying mainly to Telex, Memorex and California Computer—were based on the assumption that IBM would be unwilling to get into a price battle over peripheral equipment.

But IBM dashed that assumption, recently announcing moves that, in effect, sharply cut IBM's disc drive prices putting its equipment at lower prices than those of the three peripheral firms and thereby eliminating their biggest advantage.

Imperial Corp. Merger Intention Announced
SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Imperial Corp. of America said today it has agreed in principle to acquire Columbus Savings & Loan Association of San Francisco for an undisclosed amount of stock. Columbus has assets of \$312 million.

Chile Takeover Plan Evaluated by Anaconda
NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Anaconda Co. said Chile's proposal to take over large copper mines would—if enacted in the present form—"clearly have a substantially adverse effect" on Anaconda's financial position.

In a letter to stockholders, C. Jay Parkinson, Anaconda chairman, noted that enactment of the present proposal would result in the immediate expropriation of Anaconda's mines, related plants and other assets.

December Outlook
GENEVA, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—IOS, the net asset outlook of the funds fell in December to \$12.6 billion compared to \$29.5 million in November.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

replace J.T. O'Brien who becomes coproducer, Gulf Oil-Latin America

British Overseas Airways Corp. has named Robert Boulton, 46, head of commercial operations in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, replacing R.W. Marks who takes a similar position for BOAC in Switzerland.

Robert J. King has been named managing director for Affiliated Hospital Products' new European, North African and Middle East marketing arm, to be based near Brussels. Mr. King had been corporate business manager, hospital products, for Dow Chemical's Group, to Lepetit SPA subsidiary in Milan.

Gulf Oil has named G.M. Short, London-based manager of financial analysis and budgets, financial administrator for Gulf Oil-Latin America.

J.P.R. Butler, formerly vice-chairman, has been named chairman of International Nickel Ltd. D.J. Phillips, former marketing manager, becomes managing director of International Nickel, with A.T. Shadforth his deputy. J.H. Reay, managing director of the firm's affiliate, Henry Wiggin & Co. Ltd., also becomes chairman of Wiggin, L.E. Grubb, formerly chairman and managing director of both firms, goes to Toronto as a director and executive vice-president of the Canadian parent firm.

December Outlook
GENEVA, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—IOS, the net asset outlook of the funds fell in December to \$12.6 billion compared to \$29.5 million in November.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

The gross cash inflow in December was \$17.8 million and redemption totaled \$45.4 million.

— 1970-71 — Stocks and Bonds		Sts.	100s.		First	High	Low	Last	Change	Net
High	Low	Div.	In \$							
24 1/2	19 1/2	Can	Hud	1.48	6	34	24 1/2	34	24 1/2	+ 1/2

[illegible]

JANUARY 6, 1971

8¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due December 15, 1985

RICHARDSON-MERRELL INC.

Lazard Frères & Co.	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andresens Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bache & Co. <small>Transported</small>
Basr Securities Corporation	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma
Bank of London & South America <small>Limited</small>	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bankers Trust International <small>Limited</small>	
Bankhaus Friedrich Simon KGaA	Banque Blyth & Cie	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine	
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque Nationale de Paris	
Banque de Neufville, Schiumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne—C.F.C.B.	
Baring Brothers & Co. <small>Limited</small>	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank <small>Aktienbank</small>	
Bergens Privatbank	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft—Frankfurter Bank	Birkhardt & Co.	Burnham and Company
Gunnar Bahr & Co. A/S	Cazenove & Co.	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Commerzbank <small>Aktienbank</small>
Continental Bank S.A.	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine S.A.	
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse (Bahamas) <small>Limited</small>	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano	Den Danske Landmandsbank	The Deltac Banking Corporation <small>Limited</small>	Deutsche Bank <small>Aktienbank</small>
Dewaszy, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Dresdner Bank <small>Aktienbank</small>	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.	
Euramerica International <small>Limited</small>	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers <small>Limited</small>	FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.	
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen <small>Aktienbank</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Guinness Mahon & Co. <small>Limited</small>	
Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Bungenier Securities <small>Limited</small>	Hambros Bank <small>Limited</small>	R. Henriques jr.	Hill Samuel & Co. <small>Limited</small>
Hollandische Bank-Unie N.V.	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Transported</small>	Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
Kleinwort, Benson <small>Limited</small>	Kredietbank N.V.	Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgaise	Lazard Frères & Co. <small>Limited</small>
Lazard Frères & Cie	Lepercq, de Neufville & Co. <small>Transported</small>	Lehman Brothers <small>Transported</small>	Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	London Multinational Bank <small>Limited</small>	Manufacturers Hanover <small>Limited</small>	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Securities Underwriters Limited</small>
Model, Roland & Co., Inc.	Samuel Montagu & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Morgan Grenfell & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab	Den norske Creditbank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Populaire Suisse Internationale S.A.	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn	N. M. Rothschild & Sons <small>Limited</small>	Rowe & Pitman
H. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Skandinaviska Banken	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Sveriges Kreditbank	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) <small>Limited</small>
C. G. Trinkaus	Ultrafin International Corporation	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) <small>Limited</small>	
Vereinsbank in Hamburg	S. G. Warburg & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Westdeutsche Landesbank <small>Bank</small>	
Western American Bank (Europe)	White, Weld & Co. <small>Limited</small>	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Transported</small>	

(Continued on next

هكذا من الأصل

ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL.

LONDON, PARIS, ORLY, BERLIN, DÜSSELDORF, MAINZ, BRUSSELS, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, MADRID, ZÜRICH, MARBELLA, ROME, ATHENS, CYPRUS, ISTANBUL, MALTA, KUWAIT, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, RABAT, TUNIS, GAMMARTH, NAIROBI, ADDIS ABABA, TANANARIVE, BANGKOK, HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TOKYO... and 23 other fine Hilton International hotels around the world.

For reservations call your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service. IN PARIS: 273-16-25. IN FRANKFURT: 28-47-45. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

\$6.00 to \$21.00

(Depending on country of residence)

at the **25% DISCOUNT**

for new subscriptions only

MAIL THIS ORDER FORM TODAY

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

	6 MOS.	3 MOS.		6 MOS.	3 MOS.
AUSTRIA (AIR)	\$ 605.00	315.00	LERANON (AIR)	\$ 33.50	17.50
BELGIUM	B.F.R. 1,100.00	575.00	LUXEMBOURG	L.F.R. 1,100.00	575.00
DENMARK (AIR)	D.K.R. 174.00	91.00	NETHERLANDS	FL. 80.00	42.00
FINLAND (AIR)	\$ 25.00	13.00	NORWAY (AIR)	N.K.R. 177.00	92.00
FRANCE	FR. 93.00	49.00	PORTUGAL (AIR)	ESC. 634.00	331.50
GERMANY	D.M. 80.00	42.00	SPAIN (AIR)	FTAS. 1,550.00	810.00
GREAT BRITAIN (AIR)	£ 7.17	4.26	SWEDEN (AIR)	SW.KR. 147.00	76.00
GREECE (AIR)	DR. 780.00	405.00	SWITZERLAND	S.FR. 95.50	50.00
IRAN (AIR)	\$ 33.50	17.50	TURKEY (AIR)	\$ 25.00	13.00
IRELAND (AIR)	£ 7.17	4.26	YUGOSLAVIA	\$ 25.00	13.00
ISRAEL (AIR)	\$ 29.50	15.50	OTHER EUROPE (AIR)	\$ 25.00	13.00
ITALY	Lira 13,800.	7,200.	U.S.A. (AIR)	\$ 54.50	28.50

Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars.

Circulation Department, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e, France.

Please enter my subscription by mail at the special 25% Introductory Discount for ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months

Please print in block letters:

Name _____

Address

City

☐ Check or money order enclosed

Payment may be made by che

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened the bidding with a thin hand on which many American experts would prefer to pass. On the second round, he raised the spade response to the two level, an action that would not appeal to those who demand four trumps or perhaps three to a high honor for trump support. But rebidding the five-card suit or bidding no-trump with a weak unbid doubler were even less desirable actions.

South had no hesitation in bidding game when his partner showed an opening bid and some spade support. But the dummy proved a disappointment. The club king was just about valueless, and South would happily have traded it for the spade jack or the diamond jack.

The opening lead of the heart jack was taken by dummy's ace, and South rapidly discarded the heart queen on the club ace. He attempted the diamond finesse, and the queen lost to the king. West persevered with hearts, and South ruffed, reaching a crucial position.

Without giving the situation sufficient thought, he cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond, with the suit dividing conveniently.

The trumps, however, were less obliging. West won the first trump lead with the king and played a third round of hearts. South had no way to lead a second trump from the dummy, and East's ace-jack of spades defeated the contract.

South had to assume a favorable diamond break, and if the spades were also breaking, any play was due to succeed. He should have given himself an extra chance by leading a low

trump from his hand instead of leading the diamond ace.

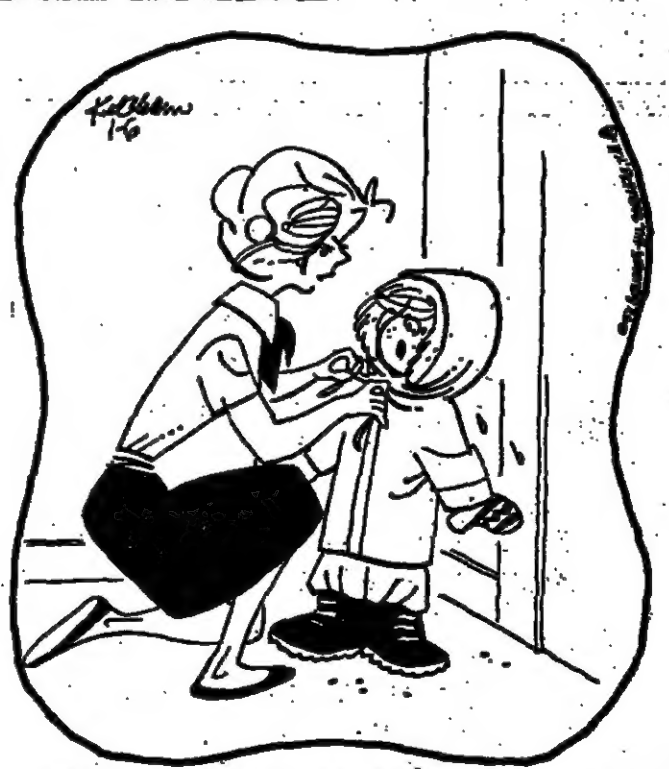
If West has the singleton ace or king, as in fact he has, the declarer can subsequently secure the diamond ruff and lead the second round of trumps from the dummy. This prevents East from making a trick with the spade jack, and the game is made.

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

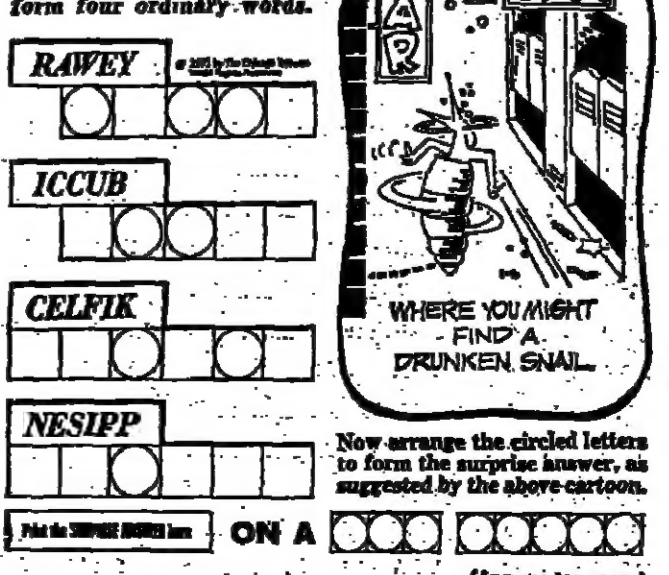
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT GOING TO THE MOON! I'M ONLY GONNA PLAY IN THE YARD!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: JOKER QUEEN CREATE BALLET

Answer: What she was hoping for when she pitched a fit—THE CHARTERBACK

BOOKS

THE PEOPLE VS. PRESIDENTIAL WAR

Compiled and edited by John M. Wells with Maria Wilhelm. Foreword by J. William Fulbright. Doubleday Company. 199 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

BAD was made good, law sometimes the law is only a measure of good intent that, nevertheless, comes close to the unwritten conscience of a people than the political resolutions of a Congress. For example, Commanders in Chief Johnson and Nixon both had their resolutions of support, in one form or another, for the Vietnam war. But having been mouse-trapped, many legislators now look for support, at least in the law of the Constitution.

We may never know how good was that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted early this year challenging Mr. Nixon's war. For the Burger Court failed to provide the moral guidelines, let alone interpret the war-making powers of the President and the Congress. Given the chance to define the rights of a citizen of Massachusetts (or any other state) to serve in an undeclared war overseas, the court majority simply refused to let a complaint be filed. And so the war continues to be run by presidential TV pronouncements.

Although a number of persons in the permissive press deplored the effort of the President to challenge the President, saying it wasn't nice to come in this way from left field—they missed the basic aim of the state law: To fight a rear-guard guerrilla war, using the weapons of education and aroused public opinion, against the Vietnam war itself.

This becomes clear after reading "The People vs. Presidential War," a raw and fighting account of who and what was behind one of the most daring efforts to confront the federal government's death-making authority. An amateur and inspiring writer, the book itself matches the subject, for it is unpolished—a little too much so. But what lingers is a feeling of admiration for those who had the nerve to dream up the law and push it through the legislature. A profile in courage is an understatement; it is a profile in chutzpah.

The Shea-Wells bill was the work of a score of citizens—ministers, housewives, teachers, lawyers, journalists, and, yes, politicians. Their resolutions of how the bill became law are assembled here by the moving spirit, John M. Wells, a Unitarian minister with a law degree and a background of service as a judge advocate and Pentagon legal consultant. It was Dr. Wells who enlisted the services of five James Shea Jr. to introduce the war challenge in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The middleman who brought them together was Kenneth P. O'Donnell, President Kennedy's close friend and adviser.

"I live in a historic house," Dr. Wells writes. "It belonged to one of the Minute Men, Jonathan Harrington. He was engaged in the first battle of the Revolution, which took place in his front yard, now the Battle Green in Lexington. He died on April 19, 1775. It does something to one to live in such a house. Every morning, I look out the window on the green where the flag flies day and night in commemoration of the place where the American Revolution began. What was it all about? It was for the right of people to participate in the decision-making process, in what the government does. And the people's government that most involves people, their lives, their pocketbooks, is war."

That was the beginning of a remarkable rallying of forces against the war—even more than against its unilateral conduct by the Washington managers. Steve Worth, a professor at Northeastern University, was convinced that the war was unconstitutional and offered assistance; Larry Adler, a Boston lawyer and member of Dr. Wells' church, helped to draft the original bill; David Lusk, a graduate student, enlisted press support; many others use their talents to keep up the pressure on the Statehouse. An Rep. Shea of Newbury called the "insolent and arrogant" by candidates to demand the "immediate withdrawal of our troops from Southeast Asia."

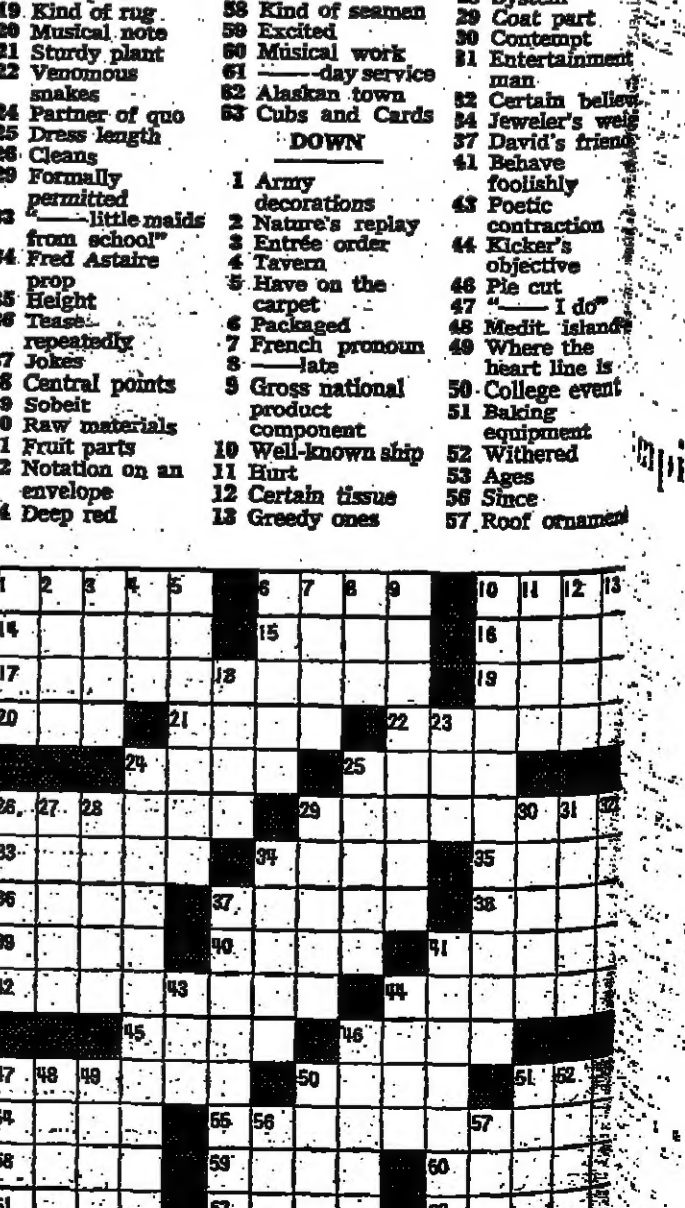
The opponents rallied the forces, too. Veterans groups delivered the usual argument about honor and all that has a "Bible Fundamentalist" hearings said that the American Army had been denied victory in Vietnam because it lack of arms and lead to "insolent and arrogant" by candidates to demand the "immediate withdrawal of our troops from Southeast Asia."

A sad footnote to the book: A few days after President Nixon extended the Vietnam war into Cambodia, Rep. Shea made a strong speech, quite back against the escalation, as for total withdrawal. Then I took his life.

Mr. Mitgang is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will We



"Football game?" the writer said. "It's the playoffs!"

In almost unbearable cold theackers whipped the Clarks. Two days later the friends were on the phone again. "It was frightful," the writer said. "After 36 hours still can't get warm."

"How's Alan in rehearsal?" the friend asked.

"Just as bad as we knew he could be."

"Beginning to regret your barnd?"

ed nationally will cost you four games a year because everyone is up for you. North Carolina was definitely up for us tonight."

Penn Wins

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Penn opened its defense of the League crown last night with a 70-52 victory over Princeton. The fifth-ranked Quakers, led by Dave Wohl's 20 points, held off a Tiger rally by going 26-for-30 from the foul line.

leading 44.5 average he had going into the game. Dave Rhodes led the Rebels with 32.

In other major games, John Mergent poured in 40 points as Auburn belted Georgia, 79-58; Georgia Tech stung Maine, 99-52, behind Rich Yankus's 29 points and 18 rebounds; Alabama, with Wendell Hudson leading five double-figure scorers with 21 points, upset Louisiana State, 101-87, and LaSalle, paced by Ken Durrett's 22 points, turned back late-rallying Tulsa, 63-61.

The Civilization of San Nicolas Island

- *Excellent Navigators*
- *Skillful Artists*



The first impression is of a chamber in which a disaster has occurred. This is partly caused by the clutter. Ashtrays mounded over with cigarette butts sit on shelves, chests, the floor. Randomly placed are drinking glasses in which moderate quantities of milk have congealed.

Fitzgerald's A

By Rob Wood

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—A letter from F. Scott Fitzgerald to Ernest Hemingway attempting to convince Hemingway to change the beginning of his now famous novel "The Sun Also Rises" has been published for the first time.

The long and rambling letter appears in the Fitzgerald-Hemingway annual, edited by Nabeh J. Bruccoli, professor of English at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Bruccoli was published in the edition of Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" and "The Love of Mary."

Fitzgerald's longest and most careful effort to please Hemingway was the first part of the letter. The letter was written in 1925, and was published in the 1964 edition of "The Sun Also Rises."

The Chumash were excellent navigators, voyaging constantly between the channel islands and the California mainland in their wood canoes. There was a busy commerce between the tribes. Inhabitants traded with the mainland to add variety to their diet. Acorns were ground into a mash and cooked in stone mortars which were fashioned from a heat-resistant soapstone native to Catalina Island. The last Indians were removed from

The woman failed rapidly, possibly due to the change of diet. A priest from the Santa Barbara Mission baptized her as she lay gravely ill in Mr. Nidever's home, giving her the name Juana Maria. Within three months of her rescue, the last Indian inhabitant of San Nicolas Island was dead.

© Los Angeles Times

one second of non-stop eating
on a drum."

—DICK RORABACK

Fitzgerald's Advice to Hemingway on a Novel

to dispute. Mrs. Marion Tindall, 45, of Barton-on-Sea, England, drank 78 cups of tea in six hours but scarcely had time for a good burp when she lost her record to V. Priyam, of Rupar, India, who quaffed 80 cups in an hour less. The title of "chow-bound-of-the-year," though, has still got to go to 18-year-old Tom Knut-

sen. Tom, reported UPI from Oslo, "set a new world record for 101 hours one minute and one second of non-stop eating on a drum."

—DICK RORABACK

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]